THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, January 26, 1810. No. 1217.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

The subscriber has opened a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at his Store on the west side of the Diamond, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1810.

N. B. A few Building Lots on perpetual lease, may be had by applying as above. The garden bounded by Liberty street and Diamond alley, opposite the tan-yard of William Hays, is offered for this purpose. Those who wish to become purchasers will do well to make early application, as I am determined to offer them at public sale on the 20th of March next.

W. G.

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

John Hamsher's Estate.

THE Auditors appointed by the Court have declared a dividend. Those who have claims, will without delay, please to call on the subscriber, in order that the accounts may be finally settled.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,
one of the Administrators.

Pittsburgh, January 17th, 1810.

A Lease of Sixteen Years

FROM the first of April next, will be given of some Lots and Houses on Smithfield street, near the Air Foundry. The Lots will be divided to accommodate those wishing to lease. The terms will be made known by applying to

WILLIAM GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, 16th January, 1810.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Northumberland county, on the night of the first inst. *Doctor THOMAS BARRET*, who was committed for passing counterfeit bank notes. He is an Irishman by birth, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, [illegible] he wears short, very talkative; when in conversation he shews his teeth, one of which is decayed or knocked out in front which occasions him to lisp; he has also a small halt in his walk, occasioned by having had his left thigh broke. Had on when he went away a middling broad-brim'd white hat about half worn, a blue cloth coat, a striped cotton vest and pantaloons, a pair of Suwarrow boots lately footed, and a new pair of olive coloured or cord sherrevallows. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber to any person or persons that may apprehend and deliver him to the subscriber in the Jail of Northumberland county aforesaid, with reasonable charges, and *Fifty Dollars* if lodged in any Jail in the United States.

DANIEL LEBO, *Sheriff*
of the county of Northumberland
state of Pennsylvania.

Sunbury, January 2, 1810.

Just received and for sale at
ZADOK CRAMER'S *Bookstore*,
Market street, PITTSBURGH.

Ancient Europe, 2 vols.
Modern Europe, 5 vols.
Kyd on Awards
Coke on Lyttleton, fol.
De Pons Travels, 3 vol
Memoirs of a Traveller 5 vols.
Harrison's Chancery, 2 vols.
Geographical Dictionary of the U. States
Erskine's Works, 10 vo
Sequel to English reader
History of the World, 2 vols.
Indian Wars in New-England
Wonders of Creation, 2 vols.
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols.
Modern Reports, 12 vols.
Vesey Junr's Reports, 5 vols.
M'Kinzie's Voyages
Reese's Medical Guide
Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.
Edward's on the Will
Marrow of modern divinity
Ambrose looking unto Jesus, 2 vols.
Beauties of Creation
Confession of Faith
Sharp's Essays on the Greek text of the New-Testament
Refuge
Crok's Reports, 4 vols.
Wentworth's Pleadings 10 vols.
Wilson's Works, 3 vol.
Simpson's Euclid
Walker's Dictionary
System of Pleading
Tidd's Forms
Runnington on Ejectment
Robertson Frauds
Landlord and Tenant
Watson on Partnership
Balm of Gilead
Ferguson's Rome, 3 v.
Vattel's Law of Nations
Murphy's Lucian
Pinkerton's Geography
Ewel' discourses on Chymestry
Took's Pantheon
Horace Delphini
Morbid Anatomy
Jackson's Book-keeping
Ferguson's Lectures
Darwin's Botanic Garden
Entick's *Dictionary*
Ossian's Poems, 2 vols.
Mills's Farrier
Stern's Works, 8 vols. 18mo.
Saurem's Select Sermons
Taplin's Farrier
Life of Washington
Willison on the Sacrament
Willison on the Sabbath
Paley's Philosophy

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of this instant, the following described property, viz.

Part of lot No. 403, bounded as follows:—beginning on Fifth street, 23 feet from the corner of lot No. 402, running east 29 feet, thence running parallel with Wood street 240 feet to Virgin alley, thence west by Virgin alley 29 feet, thence south 240 feet to the place of beginning; on which are erected one two story brick house, and one double frame house, subject to the payment of seventy-five dollars annually forever. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Scott, at the suit of Nathaniel Richardson.

Also, part of lot No. 403, bounded as follows:—beginning on Fifth street, 23 feet from the corner of lot No. 402, running east 29 feet thence running parallel with Wood street 240 feet to Virgin alley, thence west by Virgin alley 29 feet, thence south 240 feet to the place of beginning; on which are erected one two story brick house, and one double frame house subject to the payment of seventy-five dollars annually forever. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Scott, at the suit of William Gazzam. All which property will be sold by me.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, January 16, 1810.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen [illegible] to whom the highest wages will be given.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, at the mouth of the Nine-mile run, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, a grey HORSE, 12 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALEXANDER M'KINZIE.

January 16, 1810.

Entered with the subscriber, Woodranger, a Sorrel HORSE, 4 years old, old, about 14 hands high, has a blaze in his face, a natural trotter, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county,
January 17, 1810.

SALT,

Will be exchanged for good WHISKEY, to be delivered the latter end of March next.—The Salt will be given at the time of contract. Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

The partnership of
DENNY & FOSTER,

WILL dissolve by mutual consent on the 31st inst. all persons indebted to said partnership will please make payment before the 1st day of February next, to either of the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given. Those who have accounts against the subscribers will please present them for settlement.

E. DENNY,
Wm. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1809.

N. B. E. Denny will continue the business as usual at the old stand.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger, a Sorrel Filly, rising 4 years old, 13 hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county,
December 17, 1809.

THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Bank of Steubenville,

HAVING extended the Capital Stock of said Bank to the utmost limit provided by their charter, Books will be opened on the first Monday in March next, under the direction of the persons hereinafter named, or any two of them respectively, and will continue open for three days and no longer, for the subscription of the said extended stock, consisting of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each, upon the following terms, viz.

1. Any person or persons subscribing for any share or shares of the said extended stock shall pay at the time of subscribing for the same, the sum of 10 dollars upon each share so subscribed for, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, at the said Bank, to the Cashier thereof, on or before the first Monday in May next, and the further sum of 10 dollars upon each share, in like manner, on or before the first Tuesday in July next.

2. No holder of extended stock shall be entitled to any proportion of any dividend that may be declared before the time appointed for the payment of the third installment upon the said extended stock, nor until he shall have paid to the Bank upon each share a sum equal to that which may be paid upon each share by the holders of the old or original stock of the said Bank.

3. All the expences which have been or shall be incurred by the said Bank, shall be charged upon the amount of the old and extended stock, and each of the stockholder's proportion of the said expences shall be deducted out of his proportion of the first dividends to which he shall be entitled after the first Tuesday in July next.

The said Books will be opened in Pittsburgh, at the house of Robert Spencer, under the direction of James Ross, William Wilkins, and Christopher Cowan, for the subscription of 700 shares; in Washington, at the house of David Morris, under the direction of Parker Campbell, John Hoge, Joseph Pentecost, and John Scott, for the subscription of 500 shares; in Brownsville, at the house of John Sheldon, under the direction of Jacob Bowman, Joseph Thornton, William Hogg, and Thomas Meason, for the subscription of 600 shares; in Wheeling, at the house of Zachariah Sprigg, under the direction of Noah Zane, Noah Linsly, the house of David Hostetter, [illegible] tion of Reasin Beall, David Hostetter, Alexander Snodgrass, and Joseph Patterson, for the subscription of 150 shares; and in Steubenville, at the Bank, for the subscription of 750 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BEZALEEL WELLS, *President.*

Jauuary 6, 1810. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recommenced business at No. 4, south Front Street, *Philadelphia*, offers his services to his friends and the public, as a

Commisson Merchant,

For the Purchase or Sale of all description of

Merchandize and Real Estate.

From his long experience in business, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, and pledges himself that every exertion shall be used for their interest.

He has for Sale, several valuable Houses and Lots in the City and County of Philadelphia; Also, a number of valuable Tracts of Land in the Western Counties of this State, which he offers for Cash—on Credit—or exchanged for Merchandize.

ALSO,

A well secured ground rent of about Seven Hundred Dollars, payable half yearly, on a Lot of Ground in a central situation.

He is laying in a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Looking Glasses, &c.

Which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES STOKES.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1809.

A SHORT SERMON.

"*Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee.*"

PROV. 8, 29.

ONE of the greatest blessings of life is that which results from the social intercourse and kind civilities of good neighbourhood. 'Tis by the friendly intercourse of hospitality and the endearing charities, that man becomes truly serviceable to man. From a thorough knowledge of the human heart, the *wise man* was induced to record in the volumn of truth, the important precept, "*devise not evil against thy neighbour,*" he dwelleth by thee, thou seest his goings out and his comings in, thou has an opportunity to overlook him in all the walks of life, his daily transactions pass in review before thee, he liveth securely by thee, and hath confidence in thee, seek therefore to do him good and not evil, be to him a friend and not an enemy in a friend's garb—judge him not hastily or harshly, and seek not occasion to reproach him, lest thou "be called a mischievous person." Be not led about by idle curiosity, to spy out thy neighbour's concerns, neither "be thou busy in other people's matters—meddle not with strife that does not belong to thee, and deceive not with thy lips." Be thou not continually seeking for the faults and infirmities of those about thee, for whilst thou art looking for the *mote* in thy neighbour's eye, a *beam* may disfigure and darken thine own. Exercise towards others that charitable construction of their conduct which thou would wish others to exercise towards thee in like circumstances. Be not the organ to communicate the little whispers and pitiful scandals which daily originate in the neighbourhood, and listen not to every evil report, lest therefore, thine own servant curse thee. Remember that "where there is no talebearer the strife ceaseth, but the words of a talk-bearer are like wounds," *cavity* [illegible] eth, like the midnight assassin, for the hand which thrust the dagger to the heart, is unseen; they are like the devouring element, which destroys in a moment, the precious goods, and like the whirlwind, which dissolates all thy goodly heritage. Put away therefore all backbiting and evil speaking amongst you, all intemperate revilings and uncharitableness, and seek to do those things which make for peace, and thereby man may be useful to his neighbor. In this thou wilt conciliate the esteem and respect to all, and create mutual confidence which will be productive of a thousand reciprocal kindnesses; in this way the little contentions and animosities which are continually embittering the joys of life, will cease, and malicious and ill natured slanderers, those deadly foes to all social enjoyments, will be driven from the abodes of all human society, to the haunts of dæmons, there to celebrate their *horrid joys*, with congenial spirits.

From the People's Monitor.

"To laugh were want of goodness and of grace."

"And to be grave exceeds all power of face."

If we may believe democratick assertions—and who dares to doubt them—poor old Nature is very much out of tune in these extraordinary times. Once, and not a thousand years since, it was the case that the old lady was supposed never to produce an *effect* without a CAUSE; and it was also believed that *the same causes always produced the same effects.* But in these democratick days, "times *is* changed," as farmer Dobson says; and we now see the most extraordinary events happening either without a cause, or resulting from a supposed cause so absolutely inadequate as to set credulity upon the rack.

Let me illustrate the position by example.

Formally, it was a rare thing for a man to be a patriot in one country, whose birth, education, interests, desires and connexion all centred in another——Now, nothing is more common. Nay; our very best patriots in these times, are, like the Virginian's fresh eggs, "*Just imported from Ireland.*"

Formerly, a patriot was expected to be an honest man and an exemplary citizen—

Now no man is qualified for the appellation, unless he has conspired against the laws of his country, defrauded his neighbour, seduced the wife of his friend, or paid some worthless hireling to blacken the character and blast the reputation of the most virtuous men in the community.

Formerly, to have shed one's blood or sacrificed one's health in defending and securing the liberties of one's native country, was thought sufficient to entitle a man to some respect and influence in that country—Now, the very name of "a soldier of the Revolution" is sufficient to disqualify any man from receiving the confidence or support of his fellow citizens.

Formerly, a long course of meritorious services was a shield against the malice and the calumnies of the ignorant, the artful and the wicked—Now, he that is most eminent for talents, virtues and services, is most obnoxious to the ambitious timeserver and the hireling, base calumniator.

Is it not most ridiculous to see such men as Duane, Binns, and Irvine, men whose only honour in their own country was incarceration, whose only elevation was a pillory or a Calcutta pole, and whose only safety was flight, coming to this country and setting themselves up as the sole arbiters and the directors of public opinion, as the exclusive friends and advisers of the government and the people? Ridiculous as it is, however, the consequences have been too serious to mock at, too extensive to be despised.—The fact is no less true than lamentable, that these very men govern and guide, at this moment the will and the destinies of United America. Their whim or their interests makes our rulers and unmakes them; a stroke of one of their pens hurls a patriot from the confidence of his countrymen, and another stroke of the same pen elevates a foreigner, a traitor or an upstart to the vacant seat.

And who are the men whom these foreigners denounce as enemies to our country? Who but a PICKERING, an AMES, a PINCKNEY, a HAMILTON, a BAYARD, a TRUMBULL, a JAY, and a WASHINGTON—men whose every thought was patriotism itself—men who bore the very brunt and edge of danger in defence of their country, at a time when their calumniators were "mewing and puking in their nurses arms," or were brooding over crimes and stiring up sedition in a foreign country.

How long, Americans, will ye be made [illegible] native spirit; how long will ye desert the footsteps, and the councils of those who led you safe through every peril to follow those who found you united and sought to divide you, who found you prosperous and has hastened your ruin!

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, January 26, 1810.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening the 24th inst. by the Rev. John Taylor, JAMES O'HARA, Esq. Jun. son of Col. James O'Hara, to Miss BETSEY NEVILLE, second daughter of Gen. Presley Neville, both of this place.

In the Senate of this State, Mr. Lacock presented a bill prohibiting the association of persons for the purposes of banking, and inflicting the penalty of five hundred dollars for each offence, on every person who shall issue a note, in the nature of a bank note—passed a second reading by a large majority.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 10th of January, Mr. Giles reported a bill authorising the fitting out, officering and manning the frigates of the United States, which was read and passed to a third reading.

Remarkable affliction.—It appears by a petition and letters presented to the legislature of the state of Ohio, during their late session, that there at present resides in Adams county, in that state, a James Miller, who has six children all born criples, and who have never been able to stand, walk or talk, but have remained as helpless infants from the day of their birth to the present time. Four of them are daughters, from seventeen to twenty-five years of age; the other two are sons, the youngest of whom is eight years old.

COMMUNICATION.

Died, at New-Orleans, in October last, of the yellow fever, Mr. SAM. MEANS, cabinet maker, formerly of this town.—He has left a wife and three young children to lament his loss.

An ingenious writer in the Albany Balance, assigns, in *eleven* words, a reason for Secretary Smith's denying to Mr. Jackson the privileges of verbal conferences in the late negociation:

"*Madison* could WRITE for *Smith*, but could not TALK for him!"

DENUNCIATION.—The following denunciation of ALBERT GALLATIN, is from the Aurora. Not long since this same Mr. Gallatin was the idol of Duane and democracy:—

"It is to be regretted that every member of the administration does not adhere to the *province* which the law has assigned him. The president considers these topics as peculiarly within the scope of legislative function; the secretary of the treasury was so anxious to *dabble in affairs of state*, that he was indiscreet enough to enter into a conference beyond the threshold of his duty, and encroaching both upon the president's & secretary of state's functions, in conversations with a foreign minister: by no means calculated in the tenor or form to his credit or the public advantage. In like manner, without referring to the scandalous, if not predetermined character of the financial report, to the tail of it is attached in the same manner, a suggestion of alternatives wholly beyond his province; and it belonged exclusively to the president to make.—This man's conduct in the ridiculous assumption he has made about Pennsylvania being hostile to the general government is no longer entitled to forbearance;—we know of no person in this commonwealth hostile to the general government but Simon Snyder and his privy counsellors, who are well worthy of their *correspondent* during the presidential canvas.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis to his friend in Lexington.

"*St. Louis, Nov.* 30.

"Dear Sir,—Some few days before my return to St. Louis, Major Peter Choutau had arrived from his Missouri expedition. This gentleman possesses a very extensive influence with the Indians of this country, founded on the openness, sincerity and justice with which he has ever treated them.

"On the failure of all expedients for restoring the Mandane chief to his people, Major Chotau was selected as the only person, whose address, in the conduct of such an enterprise, was esteemed preferable. The chief and his family were safely landed at his village on the 24th of September last, after an absence of about three years.

"The banks of the Missouri are inhabited by very numerous and warlike nations of Indians, and the appearance of military preparation will always be considered by those children of the forest as the signal for violence, or as an invitation to the combat. Major Chotau foresaw and foretold, from this cause, the embarrassments which awaited the expedition of ensign Pryor in the year 1807, observing, that if they were determined to rely on the strength of the party, and to open a passage with the sword, no certain calculations could be made: it might require 500 men—10,000 might be found insufficient.

"This river has become of late a subject of so much interesting curiosity, that I have sought frequent occasions of conversing with the Major, with respect to the navigation, soil, climate, vegetable and animal productions, &c. I shall at a more leisure moment communicate the various information with which he has obligingly favoured me, confining myself at this time with a brief notice of facts which struck as new, and worthy of farther enquiry.

"He informs me that the Buffaloe, which you know to be innumerable on the banks and in the neighbourhood of the river, might be made a source of inexhaustible supply of fine wool to our manufactories. This animal casts a rich fleece in the spring or in the beginning of summer, which the Indians, at very cheap rates, might be induced to collect in vast quantities. It is very probable that parts only of the Buffaloe produce wool suitable for the manufacture of cloths. The Major brought several specimens, of various degrees of fineness, the best of which has been spun into very beautiful yarn by Madame Chotau, and knit into socks and mittens. Let our Atlantic friends beware, lest this valuable staple supercede in time, their boasted adoption of the Merinos.

"The climate of the upper country is represented by the Major to be very salubrious; the soil is however poor and unproductive, and contains every where indications of volcanic eruptions. He appears to be of opinion that the precious metals will be, one day, discovered; that they abound, in Louisiana, has long been a well founded conjecture, and the relations of every successive explorer add strength to the supposition.

The following report of the Director of the Mint of the United States has been presented to the President, and by him laid before Congress.

Mint of the United States, Jan. 1, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year.

From the treasurer's statement herewith transmitted, it will appear that during this period there have been issued from the Mint, of gold coins, in half eagles, 33,875 pieces, amounting to 165,375 dollars; of silver coins, in half dollars and dimes, 1,450,520 pieces, amounting to 767,376 dollars; and of copper coins, in cents and half cents, 1,377,439 pieces, amounting to 8,001 dollars 55 cents, making in the whole two millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred & thirty-four pieces of coin, amounting to eight hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars fifty-three cents.

The supply of bullion is still abundant; nor is there any apprehension of a deficiency.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. PATTERSON.

By an account given in a periodical work of the *Boston Exchange Coffee-House*, it appears that that building commenced in the spring of 1806, and completed last spring, is seven stories, exclusive of spacious cellars under the whole, contains two hundred apartments, and covers nearly an acre of ground. It cost, including the furniture, about 500,000 dollars.—From the description given of it, it would appear to be the most convenient and most superb house of entertainment in America.

From the Freemans Journal.

PRUDENT ADVICE.

Before the glittering sword is unsheathed; before it is gleaming with the blood of thousands of devoted human beings; we would ask the war-hawks to pause for one moment on the verge of the abyss into which they are about to plunge the nation, and carefully weigh the admonition of the Arabian sage: "*Undertake nothing of*

Should this produce no effect, we then conjure them by all the feelings of HUMANITY; by every hope of preserving our LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE; by every tie that knits SOCIETY together; to stop in their mad career. Why so eager to engage in the bloody contest? After wasting countless millions, after wading to the knees in human gore, what benefits could possibly result that would be equal to the costly expenditure. Have not the desolations of Europe, by means of *War, Famine* and *Pestilence*, been sufficiently horrible at a distance, to deter us from rushing into the vortex? Just Heaven! is the present generation given over to delusion; is the whole world to engage in one general scene of carnage and ruin!

To the *men of blood*, the following energetic lines by Dr. BEILBY PORTEOUS, the late amiable bishop of London, may not be inapplicable:

"*How will they curse their mad ambition!*
How lament their dear-bought laurels:
when
The widow'd wife *and* childless mother
At the Judgment Seat, plead Trumpet-
Tongued
Against them."

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 7.

"The leaders of the majority in the House of Representatives, stung by the speeches of the minority in the debate on Giles's resolutions, have attempted a measure to be looked for only in the most distracted period of the French National Convention. They have actually presented a new rule, for the adoption of the house, which, with the hocus pocus of a *previous question*, will enable a majority to force through the house, the most important law, a question of peace or war, *without one word's debate.*

The rule provides, *that on a previous question there shall be* NO DEBATE, *and, if carried in the affirmative, the main question shall be immediately put without amendment or debate.* The minority tho' thunder-struck at this bold and daring attempt upon the freedom of debate, yet true to the character of representatives of a free people, hurled a defiance of their power, in the teeth of those champions of administration. They proclaimed, in indignant reproach, that they would never be found betraying the rights of their constituents and the privileges of the constitution, *by yielding, for a moment, obedience to such a rule, but would speak at the hazard of all consequences.*

The house might under the spirit that governed them, fill up the measure of oppression by expulsion; they would go home to their constituents, but would return undisgraced. So bold and menacing a front of opposition to encroachment, alarmed the ministers of power, and produced a pause in the movements of despotism; a friend of administration moved that the committee rise, and thus time was given for consultation on so perilous a measure. Who does not discern the signs of the times? Who does not perceive that we are moving to the downhill course of ancient democracies, and approaching a crisis.

Such is the conduct of a party that boasts of having delivered the United States, from the obligation of a gag-law."

From the (N. Y.) American Citizen, a democratic paper.

The President's Message is exactly as I described it on Saturday. *Another* draft of one hundred thousand men is to be made upon paper. *All* our hundred gun ships of war, accompanied by the Sage's gun boats, as bum-bailiffs attend a Mayor, are to be equipped—upon paper. Twenty thousand *volunteers* are to be *enlisted*, and to hold themselves in readinees, not only to be *enlisted* when the government shall chuse to *enlist* them, but also to hold themselves in readiness to be called into actual service, whenever the government shall require. Now, according to the adjutancy of a smart little attorney who has but *one* argument, and who a thousand times very simperingly writes it under the signatures of Warren and Mercer, these twenty thousand volunteers, who are to hold themselves in readiness, who may be called upon, who may be enlisted, are either necessary or they are not. Do we apprehend invasion? Then they are incompetent to our protection. Are we not apprehensive of invasion? Then they are unnecessary for all purposes but those of *state tricks.*

It is a happy circumstance, as the President judiciously remarks, that our credit is good, and it would sometimes be almost as happy could we resort to it without *losing our popularity and our places.* But what will the country say of the loss [illegible] revenue, and upon the back of that, of new loans and new taxes? Will the people turn us out? That's for the members of Congress to consider, who are not so fond of losing their *six dollars a day.* And what's all this for? He who is acute enough to discover "Copenhagen Jackson's" insult, may find out the cause. However, it will answer one purpose: it will turn the gaze of the million from one finesse to another finesse of the government. Instead of talking about Jackson's insult, and wondering where it is, we shall now begin to talk about the 100,000 men, the 20,000 men, our majestic ships of war, and our admirable and curious gun boats, and, at last, bless our stars that we have credit for a loan. O the blessed effect of the Sage's embargo!

Instance of Frugality.—Mr. Mattinson was formerly curate of the parish church of Petersdale, in Westmoreland, for the period of 50 years, the annual stipend of which, many years did not yield more than 12l. and never exceeded 18l. Upon this slender pittance he contrived to maintain a wife comfortably, and bring up and educate a family of four children. While curate of this parish, he buried his mother, and afterwards officiated as minister at the second marriage of his father; he christened his wife, and published his own banns of marriage; he christened and married all his children, and gave his only son a good education, so as to qualify him for the university. This venerable man lived to the age of 90, and died in 1786, universally respected by his parishoners, after having accumulated a fortune of 1000l.

WHY SHOULD WE GO TO WAR?

The president has assured the British government that his object is peace, and peace only. Why should the legislature or the people interfere to preclude a new negoication? Again we assert that the people are not disposed to do so. They wish not to engage IN BATTLE AND IN BLOOD, upon any *notions* of *suspicions* of *intimations* of *imaginary insults.* As Mr. UPHAM said in congress, the farmers do not wish to yield up their heard earnings, their cattle, their grain, the varied produce of their labor, to support a foolish and fantastic war, about expressions "implying insinuation," and expressions "conveying an idea," and all other shadows of

shades of diplomatic etiquette. No—our lives for it, the friends of Peace will soon be the majority. Mr. LIVERMORE told the war-hawks so in his speech, and they will find it so. That gentleman threw out another excellent idea. "Gentlemen call us the opposition, but I venture to denominate them the opposition." Indeed, they have been for several years in steady opposition to the peace and prosperity of their country. [*Freem. Jour.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10.

By the ship Minerva Smyth we have received London papers to the 24th of November, from which we make the following extracts. The papers do not mention the arrival of Erskine.

Nothing appears in the English papers relative to American affairs. The Minerva Smyth has dispatches on board from Mr. Pinckney.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—We [illegible] today our extracts from the F[illegible] papers. —The Monitor preserves a sullen silence upon most of the events that are passing on the Continent: confining itself to the governmental decrees relative to the interior police, and to the fetes and amusements of Fontainbleau.—If Bonaparte be capable of taking the vigorous exercise he is stated to be in the daily habit of taking, all the accounts respecting his indisposition must be unfounded. There is nothing certainly in his acts that betrays either imbecility of mind or weakness of body. The speculation that was founded upon the circumstance of his not going to Paris, fades away before the assertion in these papers that he is to fix his residence there on 16th. Fontainbleau however, will previously see within its walls a strange mixture of legitimate sovereigns and usurpers. There will be Bonaparte and most of the members of his family—the Kings Saxony and Bavaria—the Princess of Saxony and the King and Queen of Westphalia—the King and Queen of Naples, the Viceroy of Italy and his wife the princess of Bavaria, the Queen of Holland, never suffered, for reasons *best known* to Bonaparte, to live with her husband; the Duke of Baden, and other princes of mirror note.

The peace with France, we can easily see by an article from Vienna, is not generally popular in the Austrian capital—The terms of it, however, are executing as speedily as possible—Great part of the French army is to remain in Germany, and the head quarters are to be at Passau —The arrangements stipulated in the treaty of peace, or growing out of it, are developing themselves daily—It was not to be supposed that Prussia, reduced as she is, would be permitted to remain in *statu quo*; she is to cede Mamuel to Russia, in exchange as is said, for something else, which we may be sure will be of less perhaps of no value. We remark that the payments to France have been for some time suspended. One of the Rhenish Princes who has displayed the greatest, attachments to France is to be rewarded with part of Hanover—Is this the Grand Duke of Wurtsburgh or the King of Wirtemberg? most probably the latter. Bonaparte would feel gratified by making the husband of the king of England's daughter accept part of the hereditary dominions of her father.

NEW-YORK, *January* 11.

Latest News from Portugal.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Phocion, Coffin, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 3d of December. From Capt. Coffin we learn, verbally, that a battle had been recently fought near Madrid, between the French army under Gen. Victor, and the Spanish army, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 5000 men killed, and 7000 prisoners; that the city of Madrid had been burnt by the Spaniards that lived in the city, and that one section of the British army had embarked on board the transports in the Tagus.

Capt. Coffin has obligingly favored us with a file of Lisbon papers to the latter end of Nov. but they do not furnish the account of the above mentioned battle, or any other news of great importance.

Translations from Lisbon papers to the latter end of November.

"A battle was fought on the 6th of November at Madridejos, between the Spanish army under the command of Field Marshal Manuel Friere, and a French army consisting of 2600 foot and 300 horse. The battle continued the whole day with considerable loss on both sides. On the 8th the French were obliged to abandon their position at Guerdia. The result of this action is stated to have reflected great honor on Marshal Friere and his troops. and to have again placed the province of La Mancha in the power of the patriots.

"The Central Junta have determined to increase their army to 150,000 men."

Captain Coffin also informs, that a division of the British troops that were wounded in the battle of Talavera, were embarking for England.

The British army under the command of Lord Wellington, had formed a new encampment nearer the city of Lisbon.

Capt. Coffin states, that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between Marshals Ney and Soult. All conferences and communications between them had ceased.

NORFOLK, *January* 3.

On Friday last a resolution was introduced into the House of Delegates of this state, declaring, that in the opinion of that house, the United States ought to declare war against Great-Britain and to recal Mr. Armstrong from France. An attempt was made to amend this resolution by instructing the senators of this state, and requesting the representatives to procure the same objects. After a considerable debate, an adjournment was moved and carried, and the subject was again to be taken up on Monday.

BALTIMORE, *Jan.* 4.

[We have received the Official state paper, containing the Declaration of War by Spain against Denmark, containing charges &c. shewing that Denmark, if not part of France, acts in union with her against Spain. The following is the concluding part of the paper.]

Whether Denmark considers herself independent and with the faculty of acting freely, or whether Denmark is oppressed and subject to the will of Napoleon—Denmark is no longer in peace with Spain.—Spain declares war to her, in the first place as a power by whom she feels herself injured, and secondly she does so as to a province of France. Denmark is responsible to God, the world and humanity, for the blood, which in this contest, will be spilt—likewise responsible for the losses and damages which will take place, and for the fate of the rest of the Spaniards who forcibly remain in her territory.—Spain and her government, in the name of Ferdinand 7th, perfidiously detained in France, declares that she has ceased all communication with Denmark, and that the ties of friendship which united them, gives liberty and authorizes the Spanish troops, vessels of war and private vessels to attack the Danish forces wherever they are found, to take their vessels in every place, avenge their received insults, and not to cease hostilities until a mutual agreement has taken place between the two powers by a treaty in which shall be stipulated the conditions of peace, and put an end to a war which Spain solemnly declares to the word she gave no cause for, but rather endeavoured to avoid. And for the evils resulting, the aggressor is responsible, as she unjustly gave occasion to the misunderstanding which has taken place.

Let it be so understood in the council and chamber of Castile, for the convenient effects.

(Signed)

THE MARQUIS OF ASTORGA.
President.

Royal Palace of Alcezar of Seville, the 18th Sept. 1809.

To the Senior of the Supreme Royal Council.

FROM QUEBEC, *Dec.* 21.

The United States and Great Britain.

We have inserted in this day's paper, enough of the Documents accompanying the Message of the President of the United States, to give an idea of the merits of the misunderstanding between Mr. Jackson and the American government. If that government have nothing better than these documents to establish its claims to the unanimity which requires amongst the people of the United States, we apprehend it is not likely to succeed. The first duty of those who wish to put an end to existing differences, is to throw a veil of oblivion over the past, and to avoid all subjects of irritation. In the present instance, the first step of the government of the United States has been to accuse Great Britain of a breach of good faith.—The natural consequences was, as has happened, an attempt on the part of the British minister, to repel such an injurious imputation on his government; and it is unjustifiable proceeding on the part of the United States, to have broken off the negociation because he would not submit to such an accusation.

The parts of Mr. Jackson's coummunications, at which the American administration took offence, are before the public; and that public will decide, whether they are not more moderate than might have been justified by the odious, and what appears to us totally unfounded accusation against his government.

The inference from the whole of the conduct of the government of the United States, in its communications with Mr. Jackson, is, that it is not disposed to come to any arrangement of its difference with Great Britain, upon the terms which it can obtain.

LANCASTER, *January* 13.

DEMOCRATIC ALIEN LAW.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, to prevent *aliens* from opening insurance offices or undertaking any policy of insurance—also subjecting to a heavy penalty *all* good people who shall permit their persons or property to be ensured by an *alien*. The object of this bill is to "expel and drive out" the branch of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of London, which has been for a number of years established in the city of Philadelphia. It forms a part of that *noble* and *warlike* policy which consists in "*trying who can do each other the most harm.*"

The bill to suspend, until the first of November next, the operation of the late act relative to the patenting of lands, has passed the House of Representatives.—The passage of this bill is a solemn vote of censure upon the operations of the enforcing act; and although it may, by some, be termed "an act for the encouragement, of delinquency;" yet, such is known to be in the situation of some of the delinquents, that it may be justly deemed an act of *wisdom* as well as *mercy*.

Gen. Ruebell (late in the service of the King of Westphalia) and family, arrived at Baltimore on the 26th ult. in the packet from Norfolk, where he arrived in the Justina, in 36 days from Liverpool. The reason of his leaving Europe is said to be—that king Jerome ordered him to take the duke of Brunswick Oels, and that if the citizens of Brunswick attempted to favour the duke's escape, that he would deliver the city up to an infuriated soldiery for pillage and plunder. This commission, from motives of humanity, he would not execute, and in which he was so strongly supported by the citizens and soldiery, that Jerome did not dare to have the order of arrest executed, for fear of a counter revolution.—The General's departure was of course necessary to his personal safety.

WHISKEY.

A liberal price will be given for good WHISKEY, payable in Salt, Merchandize and Cash, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1810.

CASTINGS.

REES EVANS FLEESON,

Has in Store, at Mr. Robert Spencer's Inn, (Philadelphia Stage-Office) 13 Tons of Castings from Evans's and New-Haven, viz:

235 sugar kettles—10, 13, and 18 gallons
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 gallon pots
Large, middling and small ovens
Griddles, spiders
Dutch pots and lids
Andirons, flatirons
Sawmill cranks, wrag irons and gudgeons
Waggon boxes and weights assorted,

For Sale, for cash or approved indorsed paper on the most accommodating terms.

A contract will also be entered into, for the delivery of 50 Tons of Salt Kettles, at any given point on the river Ohio, on or before the first day of May next.

REES E. FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1810.

FROM THE PRESSING DEMAND,

ZADOK CRAMER

Has been induced to put to press, and which will be published in a few days, a few more *MAGAZINE ALMANACKS* for 1810.

Those wanting will please apply soon.

January 22, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place in a short time, calls on all persons indebted to him to make payment immediately, and thereby save him the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into suit. Those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for settlement.

THOMAS MUNCE.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1810.

Freight wanted.

THE subscribers want to engage Freight for a Barge of about 40 tons to *Limestone*, *Cincinnati*, *Falls of Ohio*, *Natchez*, or *New-Orleans*. Will begin to load as soon as 20 tons can be engaged The Freight will be unusually low. A number of passengers will be taken by application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN JONES,
JAMES JONES.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1810.

TO LET,

That well known TAVERN and FERRY on the Bank of the Allegheny river, late the property of William Vallentine. Also, Four other small Houses, and Gardens adjoining them. For terms apply to

JOHN WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1810.

The next stated meeting of the Friendly Union Benefit Society will be held at the house of Mr. William Eichbaum, on Saturday the 3d of February, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are invited to attend. Jan. 25, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY*. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. One Dollar per bushel will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents for Rye, and Thirty-seven and an half cents for Corn, either shelled or in the ear.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE of the subscriber,

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country Sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
Pepper and Ginger,	French Brandy,
	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

☞ The House the subscriber occupies will be Rented for the remainder of his lease, which has some years to run.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those indebted to the subscriber either by note, due-bill or book account, to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of March next. Those not complying herewith will find their accounts lodged with proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, 1st January, 1810.

John Dickinson, vs Salmon Fuller, } In the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county, March Term.

BY virtue of a writ of Domestic Attachment issued out of the aforesaid Court, will be sold by public vendue on the first Monday in February next, in the Town of Franklin, 250 acres of land, situate in Conewango township, being part of a tract of land on which John Portman lives, on the north-west corner, bounded by lands of the Holland Company on the north, on the east by Charles and William Maclay, on the south by Frederick Waldow, and on the west by James Portman.

All persons having demands against the said Salmon Fuller, will present them to the subscribers who are appointed trustees by the Court.

JOHN ANDREWS
DANIEL JACKSON,
JOSEPH MEAD, } *Trustees*

December 21, 1809.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Killen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN, } *Admrs.*
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, }

Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

January 2, 1810.

German Almanacks

Just come to hand, and for Sale at
ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore.
Those wanting will please apply soon.

ALSO,

Spelling Books, Testaments,

Bibles, and Primers, etc. etc. wholesale and retail.

Together

with an assortment of *Law*, *Miscellaneous*, and *School Books*.

And a variety

of Family Bibles, 8vo. Bibles with Canne's notes, and Brown's Self-Interpretting Bible in folio, with plates.

Large and elegant *Maps* of the U. States, and of Ohio.

Inkpowder, red ink, quills, wafers, sand and sand boxes, pencils, copy slips, etc. ect

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NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, the partnership of THOMAS BRACKEN & JAMES BRICELAND, merchants, trading under the firm of *Bracken* and *Briceland*, will dissolve on the 1st April, 1810. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, otherwise all accounts unpaid at that time, will be put into the proper officers hands for collection; those who have demands against said firm will present them for settlement to

THOMAS BRACKEN.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1809.

For Sale, at their Store in Market Street, a handsome assortment of *Merchandize*, suitable for the approaching season; also, *Salt* by the barrel or less quantity.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn and Country Linnen at market price, will be taken for the above goods, or in payment of outstanding debts.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,

Yellow Creek Salt Works,

SITUATE on the state road leading from Steubenville to Lisbon. The works are at this time considerably productive, and at a small expence can be made much more so.—The situation for Store and Tavern is unequalled in the county.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Three adjoining sections of Land

situate on said road, about two and an half miles from the Ohio river, embracing some valuable improved land, and some excellent seats for water works on Big Yellow Creek.—On these sections, it is supposed, there are several large bodies of Iron Ore. This last described property is very valuable. Enquire at the Works. *Dec.* 3, 1809.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.
To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,
Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,
Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious *Pills*, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

A valuable Tract of Land,

extending 91 rods on the bank of the Allegheny river, containing 58 acres, 20 of which is cleared, and 10 under crop, situated within one mile of Pittsburgh, on the north-west side of the Allegheny river. There is on the premises in good repair a two story log house, a still house, three good sugar camps, and a never failing spring of water. Also, abundance of coal and limestone. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOSEPH M'FARREN.

January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to decline the Boot and Shoemaking business in this place, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into suit. Those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for payment.

ROBERT WELSH.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 8 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.